

FIVE INDICTMENTS

Judge and Senator Hargis, Elbert Hargis, Ed Callahan and James Spicer.

ARE CHARGED WITH CONSPIRACY.

The Investigation Grew Out of the Killing of James Cockrill, City Marshal of Jackson.

The Hargises are Wealthy and Prominent in Kentucky Politics—A Bench Warrant Issued For the Men's Arrest.

Lexington, Ky., Jan. 26.—A special grand jury found indictments against James Hargis, county judge of Breathitt county; Alex Hargis, former state senator; Elbert Hargis, of Jackson, brother of the other two; Ed Callahan, sheriff of Breathitt county, and Jesse Spicer, a former deputy sheriff under Callahan, all charged with conspiring to bring about the death of James Cockrill, city marshal of Jackson. Cockrill was shot from a window of the courthouse at Jackson in July, 1902. He was brought to this city and died in a local hospital. The Breathitt grand jury failed to indict. Under the old English law which has recently been sustained by the court of appeals indictments may be found in another county for a crime which is begun elsewhere and completed in that county. Under this law Bill Britton was indicted on the charge of killing Cockrill, his third trial now in progress here.

The Men Indicted are in Jackson. All of the men indicted are now in Jackson, Senator Hargis, whose home is in Winchester, having come from this city to Jackson. Bench warrants have been issued and a special bailiff will serve them.

The Hargis brothers are wealthy and prominent in politics. Judge Hargis is a member of the democratic state central committee. The two brothers, James and Alex, operate a large department store at Jackson and have extensive timber and land interests in the mountains. Judge Hargis, Senator Hargis and Ed Callahan are defendants in the \$100,000 damage suit brought by Mrs. J. B. Marcum, widow of the United States commissioner, who was assassinated in the Jackson courthouse in May, 1903. She charged that they conspired to have her husband killed and sued for \$100,000 damages.

The Marcum Case.

The jury awarded her \$8,000 against Judge Hargis and Callahan. They have been granted an appeal from this verdict to the court of appeals. Mrs. Marcum also was granted an appeal of the case, as it affected Senator Hargis and Judge B. F. French. Curtis Jett, nephew of the Hargis brothers, is serving a life sentence for the murder of Marcum. An appeal is pending in the case of a death sentence imposed for the assassination of Cockrill. Tom White is under life sentence for killing Marcum, and pending a decision of the court of appeals on motion for rehearing he is in jail at Covington.

A FIREBUG.

He Made a Confession To the Brooklyn Police.

New York, Jan. 26.—Harry Potter, a grocer's clerk, who was arrested in Brooklyn, according to the police, has confessed that he was the firebug who has kept the residents of the Park Slope section of Brooklyn in a state bordering on terror for the last five months. Potter says he started the fires while in the basement of the apartment house to get orders or deliver groceries. His only explanation of his acts was that it "gave him a little fun to see the engines run."

During the past 18 months there have been no less than 100 incendiary fires within a radius of half a dozen blocks in the Park Slope section.

FIRE IN NEW YORK.

Nine Frame Houses in the Bronx Were Destroyed.

New York, Jan. 26.—Fire destroyed nine frame houses in Cauldwell avenue, the Bronx, and threatened more than 50 in the immediate neighborhood before the firemen succeeded in getting the flames under control. Hundreds of men, women and children were hurried out of their beds in the scantiest of clothing. So far as can be learned no one was seriously injured.

Election Judge Sentenced.

Denver, Jan. 26.—Preston N. Wigginton, an election judge, who pleaded guilty to voting in a precinct where he did not reside, was sentenced to jail for 90 days. This is the first sentence imposed by the criminal court for election frauds.

Grillo Ousted From the Presidency. Chicago, Jan. 26.—After a heated contest lasting from 10 o'clock in the morning to 10 o'clock at night, J. E. Grillo was ousted from the presidency of the American Association and was succeeded by Joseph D. O'Brien, of Milwaukee.

Pledged Their Support.

Philadelphia, Jan. 26.—A meeting of Russians under the auspices of the Russian Revolutionary Aid society was held at the home of Simon Dubin, in this city. Speeches were made by several of those present pledging their support.

ANNIHILATING A REGIMENT.

How a Body of Russian Troops Went Down Before a Charge of the Japanese.

For half a mile it was possible to trace the roadway as it wound along the base of a little amphitheater, then it was lost in the standing millet. Along this track a weary column was plodding. The Foreigner looked, and then rubbed his eyes, says World's work. It was a Russian column. There was no misinterpreting the white tunics and blue breeches, no mistaking the figures which loomed colossal in comparison with the little fellows with whom he lay. A counter attack? His trained eye told him that the dejected movement of the dragged column savored not of aggression. The men's rifles were across their backs and their pale, worn faces were whiter than their blouses. There was no speech no sound other than the squelching of their boots in the mire. A surrender? No man came forward to arrange quarter for men too tired to be whipped and beaten to defend themselves. No Japanese went forward to recommend to them such mercy as they had earned. A misdirected column? That was it. The thought just flashed through the Foreigner's brain, when the voice of the chef-de-battalion rose superior to the silence. The rifles crashed like one. The column stopped dead in its tracks. The leading fours were so close that the foreigner could see the look of amazement, horror and despair upon the blanched features of the wretched man. Then, as the magazines ground out their leaden avalanche, the leading fours tried to surge backward, tried to save themselves in flight. It was awful—the rifles made no smoke to hide the hideous spectacle; it was like the execution of a bound man. Flight prevented retreat or retaliation. The little Japanese, shouting and jeering, were now upon their feet and redoubled the rapidity of their fire. With blanched cheek and set teeth the foreigner watched this terrific curtain to the bloody drama in which he had participated. He saw the white tunics melting into the mud like snow under a sleet shower. He saw a mad rush toward the cornstalks balked by the intensity of the fire. He saw such of the Russians as remained upon their feet throw their arms into the air and stretch out their naked hands toward the rifles that were annihilating them. Their shrieks were in his ears. Then as if by magic the firing stopped. A little figure—he knew it well, the whole battalion knew it—leaped in front of the firing. For a moment the face was turned toward the foreigner. The mildness, the culture, the charm were gone; animal ferocity alone remained. It was Kamimoto as he would have been 100 years ago. His two-handed sword was bare in his hand. He raised it gleaming above his head and dashed down into the amphitheater. Like a pack of hounds his men streamed down after him. The foreigner covered his face with his hands.

CITY BUILT ON RUBIES.

In Burma There Is a Community That Rests Upon Gem-Enriched Soil.

Mogok, a city in the northern Shan States of Burma, is literally "built upon rubies," says the Booklovers Magazine. The earth in the streets and inclosures "is of crystalline limestone formation, containing numerous veins of gem-bearing gravel." The numerous houses and pagodas represent so many rubies converted into cash. The houses of Mogok are practically the dwelling places only of ruby-mines and merchants and their families, and each pagoda is a votive offering to the gods, for luck! "It is said," continues this writer, "that a king would be ruling at Mandalay to-day if it had not been for the rubies, and Mogok still have been an obscure village with a few score of inhabitants had there been no rubies in the vicinity, whereas now there are about 40,000 people of every color and hue—the Englishman, American, the Frenchman and German, the Armenian, pure native and Jew."

Mogok is so far removed from the ordinary tourist's track that few venture there who are not on business bent, owing to the difficulty of travel in Burma. "Fair promise of gain will tempt me to go anywhere in search of it. Some go to burning South Africa for diamonds, and others go to frozen Alaska for gold. Even so men go to Burma for rubies. For the ruby ranks next to the diamond among precious stones, and holds a premier place all its own among the colored gems with which men and women love to bedeck themselves. It is not strange, therefore, that many should search for a stone that is a brother to the amethyst, the sapphire and the topaz, and which not infrequently outranks the diamond in value, being, in fact, the gem of gems of the east. A flawless five-karat ruby will bring twice as much as a diamond of equal weight, while a ten-karat ruby will bring three times as much, and cannot be bought for less than \$5,000."

Sets a Hard Pace.

Jones—Smith seems to be a nice fellow, and yet you say he is unpopular in this neighborhood.

Brown—Yes, he is. You see he gets out and cleans the snow off his walk every morning, and the rest of us have to do the same.—Cleveland Leader.

What She Considered Natural.

Mr. Crimmonbeak—I like to see a man act natural.

Mrs. Crimmonbeak—Well, I don't. I hate to see a man make a fool of himself.—Yonkers Statesman.

Our Language.

Nordy—Saddins is all broken down. Butts—Feels bad about it, too, I suppose?

"Yes; he's all broken up."—Louisville Courier-Journal.

Five of Our Presidents Died While in Office

Three Stricken Down by the Hands of Assassins—Two Succumbed to Illness After Short Terms of Service.

ALTHOUGH the nation's natal day was the Fourth of July, 1776, the existence of our present form of government, under the constitution, dates from the 30th of April, 1789, nearly 13 years later. It was then, the constitution having been adopted, that Gen. George Washington was inducted into the office of president of the United States, his inauguration taking place in the city of New York, which was the seat of the new government. Since then our nation has had 26 presidents. Five of that number were "accidental" presidents, that is, they succeeded to the position because of the death of the president while in office.

William Henry Harrison was the first president of the United States to die while he was serving in that capacity. He was elected in 1840. He took his seat as president on March 4, 1841. One month thereafter, April 4, 1841, he died.

His death was due to a pleurisy fever, and his sickness was only of a few days' duration. John Tyler, his vice president, succeeded him in office. Presi-

dent Arthur sought the nomination for president, to succeed himself, but failed in getting it. His death occurred on November 18, 1886, in New York city of Bright's disease.

The story of the shooting of President William McKinley, the last of our presidents to meet death by an assassin's hand, is too well known to deserve detailed mention here. He was shot on the afternoon of September 6, 1902, at Buffalo, N. Y., while attending the Pan-American exposition, on the grounds and in the presence of thousands of people. The assassin was an anarchist named Leon F. Czolgosz. President McKinley died eight days afterward. On the afternoon of the day of his death, at Buffalo, Vice President Theodore Roosevelt was sworn in as president, and has since been such. His unexpired term as "accidental president" will end March 4 next. He will then enter upon a new term as president, elected to the office last November by the people.

But, in the history of our country, death has not been the only means of elevating vice presidents to the position



dent Tyler served the remaining three years and 11 months of Harrison's term. The remainder of his days was passed at his beautiful home, Sherwood Forest, in Virginia, devoted to his books and entertainment of the many guests that gathered around him. He was an advocate of slavery, and when the war of the rebellion broke out he sided with the south. He was a member of the confederate congress, and his death occurred while he was serving as such, in Richmond, on January 17, 1862. Zachary Taylor was the next president to die in office. He had served one year and four months of his term. His death occurred on July 9, 1850. He contracted a cold and was only sick five days. It is said that worry had much to do with the cause of his death. He was a soldier. He knew but little about politics, and after he assumed the president's office the politicians and the office seekers made his life a burden. Millard Fillmore, his vice president, was then inaugurated president. Four years after leaving the office Mr. Fillmore was the candidate of the "know-nothing" party for president, but was defeated. His death occurred at Buffalo, N. Y., on the 13th of July, 1874, of paralysis.

The tragic death of Abraham Lincoln, the first of our martyred presidents, took place early on the morning of the 15th of April, 1865. He had entered upon his second term as president but a little more than a month before. The hand that brought death to him was that of an assassin, John Wilkes Booth. He was seated in a box in Ford's theater at Washington on the night before that the fatal shot was fired. After the death of President Lincoln, the robes of chief executive fell upon his vice president, Andrew Johnson. His administration was a stormy one. He differed with the leaders of his party in regard to policies, and an attempt was made to impeach him in the senate. Six years after he retired from the presidency he was elected senator of the United States from Tennessee. He entered upon his duties as senator on March 5, 1875. In the latter part of the following July he went to Tennessee to visit his daughter. The day after arriving there he was stricken with paralysis, and three days afterward, on July 31, 1875, he died.

It was also an assassin's bullet that ended the life of James A. Garfield, who in 1880 was elected president and took his seat on March 4, 1881. He had been in office a little less than four months when, on the morning of the 2d of July, 1881, at the railroad depot in Washington, as he was about to take the train for New York on a trip through New England, he was shot by Charles J. Guiteau, a crank, who, on the trial of his case in court, was shown to be a disappointed office seeker. President Garfield's wound was fatal, but he lingered for over two months, his death occurring on September 19, 1881. He was succeeded by Chester A. Arthur, who had

of president. In the early days of the government, the vice presidency was a stepping-stone to the presidency. John Adams, vice president with Washington, succeeded him as president. Thomas Jefferson, vice president with Adams, became president. Martin Van Buren, vice president with Jackson, was president after the latter's term had expired. From Van Buren's time, however, until the present no man has stepped from vice presidency to the office of president by election.

The same "hoodoo" has also seemed to follow the office of secretary of state in these latter days. It was not so in the days of our grandfathers. Thomas Jefferson, Martin Van Buren, James Madison, James Monroe, John Quincy Adams and James Buchanan all served as secretary of state before their election to the presidency. However, Henry Clay, who was secretary of state under John Quincy Adams, was twice defeated for the presidency after he had received the nomination, and the same was true of James G. Blaine, who was secretary of state under James A. Garfield. Indeed, men who have held cabinet positions and have been vice presidents have often sought the presidency, but, with the exceptions named above, have failed in securing the coveted office. The president's cabinet and the United States senate are not now good stepping-stones to the presidency of the nation.

FRANK DILDINE.

Ships That Passed at Sea. Samuel J. Elder, the Boston lawyer, who came to Brooklyn not long since to tell the New England society of that borough of the leaven of Puritanism, relates this story of a dialogue between the skippers of two vessels which met at sea:

"What ship is that?" roared the skipper of a little Gloucester schooner, hailing a great full rigged ship. "Reindeer, Calcutta to Boston!" was the answer from the captain of the big ship. "Who are you?" "Schooner Dart, from Gloucester," answered the schooner's skipper. "How long you out?" "One hundred and fourteen days," was the answer. "How long you out?" "All night!" returned the Gloucester man, and he put his helm to port and scurried off to meet the rising dawn.—N. Y. Tribune.

Lovely Gorge.

Mrs. Newrich (back from the honeymoon in Switzerland)—Do you remember, dear, that lovely gorge up in the mountains?

Mr. Newrich—I do. It was the squardest meadow I ever ate.—Tit-Bits.

And Now They Don't Speak.

Clara—Mr. Castleton tried to put his arm round my waist last night. Maude—Couldn't he get it round?—Tit-Bits.

CONDENSED NEWS.

The senate confirmed the nomination of Henry W. Bennett as postmaster at Indianapolis, Ind.

The subscriptions for the mine strikers, both in and outside Essen district, Prussia, aggregate about \$300,000.

Tenders have been asked for the building of great breakwaters, moles and maritime defenses on Valparaiso bay to cost \$12,500,000.

The general assembly of Colorado adopted a memorial to congress supporting President Roosevelt in his position regarding regulation of railroad rates.

The strike at the Corry cotton mills, East Taunton, Mass., has been ended. The weavers voted to return to work under the reduction of 12½ per cent. in wages.

Lady Curzon of Kedleston, wife of the viceroy of India, has completely recovered from her long illness and is preparing shortly to join her husband in India with their children.

OUTLAWS KILLED.

Battle Between Ladrone and Scouts and Constabulary.

Manila, Jan. 26.—In a battle in a river bed near Silang between a detachment of scouts and constabulary and 100 armed Ladrone, who under the leadership of the outlaw, Felizarco, attacked the town of San Francisco de Malabon, in the province of Cavite, last Tuesday night, ten Ladrone have been killed and seven taken prisoners. There have been no casualties among the scouts and constabulary. Severe fighting continues.

SPANISH HONDURAS.

A Revolution Is Brewing at Puerto Cortez and Other Points.

Mobile, Ala., Jan. 26.—Advices received here by the steamer Espana are to the effect that a revolution is brewing at Puerto Cortez and other parts of Spanish Honduras. The government at Tegucigalpa has taken strenuous steps to forestall an outbreak. The expected revolution is of an internal nature and trouble is momentarily expected. At Puerto Cortez the natives are organizing for a revolt.

TO WORK ON THE CANAL.

Over 1,000 Laborers From Jamaica and Barbados Have Arrived.

Colon, Jan. 26.—During the past fortnight over 1,000 laborers have arrived from Port Limon, Jamaica, and Barbados to work on the canal. Commissioners Parsons and Burr arrived here and also the two daughters of Gen. Davis. Col. Shaler, superintendent of the railroad, has resigned. His successor has not been named.

Once Famous Horseman Expires.

New York, Jan. 26.—Capt. William Carter, aged 68, a once famous horseman for whom the Carter handicap, at the spring meet of the Aqueduct race track was named, died with apoplexy, practically penniless.

Captain of Yale Football Team.

New Haven, Ct., Jan. 26.—The Yale football team elected Thomas Lee Shevlin, of Minneapolis, captain of next year's team. He is a junior and has played on the Yale eleven since his freshmen year.

Destructive Blaze at Memphis.

Memphis, Tenn., Jan. 26.—The plant of the Valley oil mills, located at the foot of Linden street and the river, was destroyed by fire, entailing a loss estimated at \$150,000. The insurance is \$110,000.

Another Planet Discovered.

Cambridge, Mass., Jan. 26.—A cablegram received at the Harvard astronomical observatory announced the discovery of a planet of the 13th magnitude. It is believed to be a satellite of Jupiter.

Death of George P. Wilshire.

Greenwich, Ct., Jan. 26.—George P. Wilshire, a prominent Yale graduate and a patron of college football, baseball and boating, is dead at his winter residence here. His home was in Newport, Ky.

THE MARKETS.

Flour and Grain.

Cincinnati, Jan. 25.—Flour—Winter patent, \$5.65@5.85; fancy, \$5.25@5.40; family, \$4.35@4.70; extra, \$3.85@4.05; low grade, \$3.25@3.60; spring patent, \$6.20@6.45; fancy, \$5.10@5.35; family, \$4.80@5; Northwestern rye, \$4.15@4.25. Wheat—Sales: No. 2 red, track, \$1.19½; Corn—No. 3 mixed, quotable at 45½c on track. Oats—No. 2 mixed, quotable at 33c on track. Sales: No. 2 white, track, 33½c. Chicago, Jan. 25.—Wheat—No. 2 red, \$1.18; No. 3 do, \$1.13@1.16½; No. 2 hard, \$1.13@1.16; No. 3 do, \$1.05@1.14; No. 1 Northern, \$1.19½; No. 2 do, \$1.13½@1.15½; No. 3 spring, \$1.05@1.15½. Oats—No. 2, 30½@30¾c; No. 3, 30c.

Live Stock.

Cincinnati, Jan. 25.—Cattle—Heavy steers, choice, \$4.65@5; fair to good, \$4.40@4.60; butcher steers, extra, \$4.60@4.75; good to choice, \$3.75@4.50; heifers, extra, \$4.10@4.25; good to choice, \$3.50@4; cows, extra, \$3.40@3.50; good to choice, \$2.65@3.35. Calves—Fair to good light, \$7@7.75; extra, \$8. Hogs—Good to choice packers and butchers, \$4.90@4.95; mixed packers, \$4.75@4.90; light shippers, \$4.55@4.75; pigs, 110 lbs and less, \$4.25@4.50. Sheep—Extra, \$5; good to choice, \$4.60@4.90; yearlings, \$5.50@6.25. Lambs—Extra, \$7.75; good to choice, \$7.25@7.65.

A GREAT SUFFERER

LAY HELPLESS AND SPEECHLESS FOR HOURS AT A TIME.

Sinking Spells, Headaches, Rheumatism, All Caused by Poor Blood—Cured by Dr. Williams' Pink Pills.

When Mrs. Williams was asked for some details of the fearful illness from which she had so long suffered, she spoke as follows:

"Ever since I had nervous prostration, about thirteen years ago, I have had periodical spells of complete exhaustion. Any excitement or unusual activity would throw me into a state of helplessness. At the beginning my strength would come back in a moderate time, but the period of weakness kept lengthening until at last I would lie helpless as many as three hours at a stretch."

"You were under medical treatment, of course?"

"Yes, when I became so bad that I had to give up my housework, in May of 1903, I was being treated for kidney trouble, and later the doctor thought my difficulties came from change of life. I was not only weak, but I had dizzy feelings, palpitation of the heart, misery after eating, hot flashes, nervous headaches, rheumatic pains in the back and hips. The doctor did me so little good that I gave up his treatment, and really feared that my case was incurable."

"What saved you from your state of helplessness?"

"In July of 1903 I had a very bad spell, and my husband came in one day with a little book which told of remarkable cures effected by a remedy for the blood and the nerves, Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. He bought a box for me, and that was the beginning of my return to health. My appetite grew keen, my food no longer distressed me, my nerves were quieted, and my strength began to revive."

"How long did you take this remedy?"

"For two months only. At the end of that time I had regained my health and cheerfulness, and my friends say that I am looking better than I have done for the past fifteen years."

Mrs. Lizzie Williams is now living at No. 416 Cedar street, Quincy, Illinois.

The pills which she praises so highly, cure all diseases that come from impoverished blood. If your system is all run down, Dr. Williams' Pink Pills are the very best remedy to take. Any druggist can supply them.

Nothing But the Truth.

"My work," remarked the bald-headed dentist, "is so painless that my patients often fall asleep in the chair while I am at work."

"Huh, that's nothing!" retorted his rival. "My patients nearly all insist on having their pictures taken while I am at work, in order to catch the expression of delight on their faces."—Chicago Daily News.

10,000 Plants for 16c.

This is a remarkable offer the John A. Salzer Seed Co., La Crosse, Wis., makes.

Salzer Seeds have a national reputation as the earliest, finest, choicest the earth produces. They will send you their big plant and seed catalog, together with enough seed to grow:
1,000 fine, solid Cabbages,
2,000 rich, juicy Turnips,
2,000 blanching, nutty Celery,
2,000 rich, buttery Lettuces,
1,000 splendid Onions,
1,000 rare, luscious Radishes,
1,000 gloriously brilliant Flowers.
This great offer is made in order to induce you to try their warranted seeds—for when you once plant them you will grow no others, and

ALL FOR BUT 16c POSTAGE, providing you will return this notice, and if you will send them 26c in postage, they will add to the above a big package of the earliest Sweet Corn on earth—Salzer's Fourth of July—July 10 days earlier than Cory, Peep o' Day, etc., etc. [K. L.]

The Real Thing.

Ethel—Who was that man you just bowed to?

Penelope—That was Dobson, the great composer.

"A composer, did you say?"

"He manufactures soothing syrup."—Tit-Bits.

Are You Going to Florida or New Orleans?

Tickets on sale via Queen & Crescent Route and Southern Railway to Florida, New Orleans and other points south at greatly reduced rates, good returning May 31st, 1905.

Also variable route tickets good going to points in Florida and Cuba at Atlanta, and returning via Asheville. For rates and other information address: W. A. Becker, N. P. A., 113 Adams Street, Chicago, Ill.

D. P. Brown, N. E. P. A., 11 Fort Street, W., Detroit, Mich.
W. W. Dunnivant, T. P. A., Warren, Ohio.
W. C. Rinearson, G. P. A., Cincinnati, Ohio.

It has been discovered that more than 2,300,000 grown people in the United States are unable to read. Only those who live in such a literary atmosphere as hovers constantly over Indiana can understand what a blow this information is.—Indianapolis News.

CONSTANT ACHING.

Back aches all the time. Spoils your appetite, weakens the body, worries the mind. Kidneys cause it all and Doan's Kidney Pills relieve and cure it.

H. B. McCarver, of 301 Cherry St., Portland, Ore., inspector of freight for the Transcontinental Co., says: "I used Doan's Kidney Pills for back ache and other symptoms of kidney trouble which had annoyed me for months. I think a cold was responsible for the whole trouble. It seemed to settle in my kidneys. Doan's Kidney Pills rooted it out. It is several months since I used them, and up to date there has been no recurrence of the trouble." Doan's Kidney Pills for sale by all dealers. Price 50 cents per box. Foster-Milburn Co., Buffalo, N. Y.

